

BEDA, E., inzh.; PETERSON, A., inzh.; BEGUNOV, I.; KALENT'YEV, V., inzh.;  
PRIKHOD'KO, V., inzh.; CHERTKOV, V., inzh.; KOLOMYICHENKO, V.,  
inzh.; BIKEYEV, V., inzh.; KOGUYENKO, B.

Exchange of experience. Avt. transp. 43 no.1:49-54 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

PRIKHOD'KO, V.

Fiftieth anniversary of Lenin's "Pravda." Tekh. mol. no.5:11  
My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Rabochiy tipografii "Pravdy" s 1912 goda, vorstal'shchik  
pervogo nomera.  
(Russian newspapers)

PRIKHOD'KO, V.

A district executive committee organizes... Voen.-znan.  
41 no.12:17 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Predsedatel' Kavalerovskogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta  
rayonnogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya, Primorskiy  
kray.

PRIKHOD'KO, V.A.

Conditions governing the recharge and the formation of the  
chemical composition of underground waters in the Southern  
Bug-Dnieper interfluve. Izv. DGI 42:34-39 '64.  
(MIRA 18:11)

PRIKHOD'KO, V.A.

Ecology of wintering and growth of Ctenopharyngodon and  
Hypophthalmichthys in ponds. Vop. ekol. 5:181-182 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut rybnogo khozyaystva Ukrainskoy akademii sel'sko-  
khozyaystvennykh nauk, Kiyev.  
(Ukraine--Ctenopharyngodon) (Ukraine--Hypophthalmichthys)  
(Fish culture)

PRIKHOD'KO, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; GORBUNOVA, E., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Hello, Anna Andreevna!] Zdravstvuite, Anna Andreevna! Moskva,  
Mosk. rabochii, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Poultry)

PRIKHODKO, V. A.

PRIKHODKO, V. A. — "The Acclimatization of 'ripus' (*Coregonus albula* inf. sp. *ladogensis*) in the Ponds of the Ukraine." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956, pp 102-122, 124

2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343020008-0

PRIKHODKO, V. A. and

AUTHOR: Voronov, I.A., Chernyak, S.N., Prikhodko, V.I. and Karasevich, V.I.

TITLE: Production of aluminium strip with micron tolerances. (Proizvodstvo alyuminievoy lentyy s mikronnymi dopuskami.)

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnye Metally" (Non-ferrous Metals) 1957, No.5, pp. 79 - 85 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This work, which was carried out in 1956 in participation in a competition organised by the Ministry and the Scientific and Technical Society of Non-ferrous Metallurgy of the U.S.S.R. had as additional authors V.P. Bekhelev, V.G. Pikrovskiy, N.A. Morozov and D.P. Kurbatov. The aims of the work were to study the rolling of aluminium strip to tolerances of  $\pm 0.005$  mm by drawing in special installations. Tables show the production technology used for producing strip 0.5 mm thick to the ordinary tolerances, results of thickness measurements on strip for various methods of rolling, the frequency with which measurements showed values within various tolerances for strip produced by the drawing method, results of thickness measurements along the whole length of coils, results of mechanical tests and the production technology for producing 0.5 mm strip with micron tolerances. The various types of

Production of aluminium strip with micron tolerances. (Cont.)  
 installation used are illustrated. It was found that by increasing the number of passes on 2-high rolling mills and correct selection of lubricant the percentage of strip with thickness tolerance of  $\pm 0.005$  mm can be increased 42%; the proportion rises to 51% with a foil mill. The proportion does not rise if 3- or 4-high mills are used, but a mill with 12 rolls gives a proportion of 68.5%. Better results are obtained by the drawing method, the proportion then being 93%, 80% being  $0.5 \pm 0.003$  mm thick. A simple design of drawing installation is used, with a productivity of 50 and 100 kg/hour for narrow and wide strip, respectively. It was found that with the technology adopted thickness measurements on specimens cut from the front and back ends of the strip were within  $\pm 0.003$  mm of the thickness at any part of the strip. Work described has enabled the large scale production of aluminium strip in long lengths and to micron tolerances to be organised, this product being necessary for the production of variable-capacity condensers. The technology is also applicable to other metals and other thicknesses. There are 3 figures, 7 tables and 4 Slavic references. There  
 ASSOCIATION: The imeni Voroshilova Works (Zavod im. Voroshilova)  
 AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2



PRIKHOD'KO, V.I.

Medical aid in poisonings with bee venom and intolerance to it.  
Sov. med. 28 no.9:134-136 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nervnoye otdeleniye Zhadnovskoy portovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy  
vrach V.M.Belokurova).

DERKACHEV, V.I., inzh.; FRANKOV, V.K., inzh.; TIKHONOV, A.A., inzh.

Double separation and distribution of used sand. Mashinostroenie  
no.2:49-50. Moscow '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KHIMCHENKO, N.V.; PRIKHOD'KO, V.N.

Ultrasonic method for the detection of intercrystalline  
corrosion. Zav.lab. 28 no.1:68-70 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy  
institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Metals--Corrosion)  
(Ultrasonic testing)

PRIKHODKO, V.N.

Ultrasonic Testing of the Size of Graphite Inclusions in Grey Iron. N. S. Prikhodko and V. I. ~~Prizhakov~~ <sup>Prizhakov</sup>. ~~Trudy~~ <sup>Trudy</sup> ~~metallurgicheskogo~~ <sup>metallurgicheskogo</sup> ~~instituta~~ <sup>instituta</sup> ~~im. G. I. Nosova~~ <sup>im. G. I. Nosova</sup> ~~21~~ <sup>21</sup> ~~1968~~ <sup>1968</sup> ~~141~~ <sup>141</sup>. In Russian. The paper describes the development of an ultrasonic method for the measurement of the size of graphite inclusions in grey cast iron. The method is based on the measurement of the frequency of the sound wave reflected from the graphite inclusions. The range of graphite inclusion sizes from refraction and transmission methods were used and the respective experimental conditions are discussed. Results are given in terms of "structural coefficients" from which inclusion dimensions can be derived. The method has been verified by comparison with metallographic results. Combined with magnetic methods the ultrasonic method developed is recommended as a non-destructive test procedure. It is also suitable for spheroidal graphite iron.—9. 7.

*of gp*

*All-Union Sci Res Inst. Chem Machine Building*

28 (5)

AUTHORS: Khimchenko, N. V., Prikhod'ko, V. N. SOV/32-25-7-16/50

TITLE: Investigation of the Sensitiveness of Ultrasonic Control by Means of Inclined Prismatic Feeler Gauges (Issledovaniye chuvstvitel'nosti ul'trazvukovogo kontrolya pri pomoshchi naklonnykh prizmaticheskikh shchupov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959; Vol 25; Nr 7; pp 813 - 815 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations regarding the change of oscillograms in control processes of ready-made articles by means of prismatic feeler gauges (FG), allowed an approximate estimation of the shape and the dimensions of defects in material and of their depths. In connection with previous work (Ref 1) the sensitiveness of the ultrasonic control in the present case was examined by means of crack detectors UZD-7 and UZD-7N of the system TsNIITMASH under application of inclined prismatic (FG). The appliances were provided with (FG) which caused a ray angle of  $\alpha = 30, 40$  and  $50^\circ$ . For each (FG) standard samples were produced of steel 20 into which defects of different sizes and depths were bored artificially. The control took place at frequencies of 2.5 megacycles and different amplification coef-

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Investigation of the Sensitiveness of Ultrasonic      SOV/32-25-7-16/50  
Control by Means of Inclined Prismatic Feeler Gauges

ficients and impulse capacities of the appliance. The obtained diagrams show that an increased depth of the position of the fault at first caused an increase of the amplitude of the signal and then decreased at depths below 12 - 15 mm, independent of the size and the area of the defect. Function curves of the amplitude of the signal indicating the depth of the defect, in general show a clear maximum with defects not so deeply situated. At depths of less than 10 - 15 mm the control sensitiveness of (FG) is lower with angles of 30 and 40° than it is with 50°. For this reason it is recommended to use (FG) with sound angles of 50° for the control of thin-walled objects at surface layers of metals. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut  
khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research  
and Design Institute for Chemical Machine Construction)

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28 (5)

AUTHORS: Khimchenko, N. V., Prikhod'ko, V. N. SOV/32-25-7-23/50

TITLE: Ultrasonic Control of the Size of Grains in Austenite Steel  
(Ul'trazvukovoy kontrol' velichiny zerna v austenitnoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7: pp 836 - 839  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is shown by the given data (Refs 1-3), higher sound frequencies than those of the domestic ultrasonic crack detectors (UZD-7N, UZD-12T, 86-IM-2, V4-7I and others) have to be used for ultrasonic control of the size of grains in steels, of heavy nonferrous metals and alloys. Therefore, a special appliance was designed on the basis of the crack detector 86-IM-2, an ultrasonic structure analyzer with a wide range of frequencies of ultrasonics (from 0.7-11.2 megacycles). The radio engineers V. N. Maragayev and N. N. Materanskiy collaborated in this work. The analyzer is designed according to the impulse scheme and allows controls according to reflex radiation and irradiation. The carried out alterations of the crack detector 86-IM-2 are described by means of graphs of a high frequency generator with an absorption lamp and an amplifier. The possibility of control by means of the designed appliance was tested with

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Ultrasonic Control of the Size of Grains in Austenite Steel SOV/32-25-7-23/50

stainless austenite steel 1Kh18N9 (Table). The results obtained show that the sizes of grains can be determined in a range of 0.03 - 0.18 mm which corresponds to a change of the size of grain from Nr 1 to Nr 7 according to Gost 5639-51. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute for Chemical Machine Construction)

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PRIKHOD'KO, V. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5488

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

Materialy v khimicheskoy mashinostroyeni (Materials in Chemical Machine Building) Moscow, Informatsionno-issledatel'skiy otdel, 1960. 143 p. (Series: Itsi trudy, vyp. 34) 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Sovetskoy SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu and Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya NIIKhimMASH.

Ed. (Title page): V. K. Fedorov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Editorial Council: Chairman V. B. Nikolaev; Deputy Chairman: A. M. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; B. N. Borisovskiy, A. M. Gontcharev, V. I. G. Popovskiy, I. N. Kuznetsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and G. M. Yuzova, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: V. I. Glukhov; Tech. Ed.: P. A. Vashlitshev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in chemical machine building and other branches of the machine and instrument industry.

COVERAGE: The collection deals with the results of investigations on the mechanical, corrosive, and engineering qualities of certain alloys. Also discussed are heat-treatment regimes, the phase composition of stainless steels, methods of checking products, and new designs of apparatus used in checking. References accompany each article.

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Materials in Chemical (Cont.)

SOV/5488

Contents in Kh18Ni2Mo Steel on Their Formability [Engineers A. P. Golovanova, L. L. Kravchenko, V. M. Dyatlova, and Candidate of Technical Sciences A. P. Akshentseva took part in the investigation]

82

Khukhlova, M. V. [Junior Scientific Worker], N. S. Dombrovskaya [Doctor of Technical Sciences], V. G. Kuznetsov [Doctor of Technical Sciences], and V. M. Filina [Engineer]. Chemical investigation of the  $\alpha$ -Phase Precipitated from Kh18Ni2Mo Steel [X-ray phase analysis was carried out at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR by V. G. Kuznetsov and Z. V. Popova]

104

Kesilevskiy, V. P. [Engineer], and M. S. Anulov [Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Belorussian SSR]. Ponderomotive Magnetic Method of Determining the  $\alpha$ -Phase Content in Austenitic Steel [Equipment was manufactured by Mikhukhish; Technician V. M. Malinin participated in working out the electrical circuit for the  $\alpha$ -phasometer]

112

Rhischenko, M. V. [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and V. M. Prikhod'ko [Engineer]. Wide-Range Ultrasonic Analyzer for Checking the Structure of Metals [Technicians V. M. Martsayev and N. M. Mataranaki participated in the production of the attachment]

120

Rhischenko, M. V. and V. M. Prikhod'ko. Use of the Wide-Range Ultrasonic Analyzer in Investigating the Structure of Steel and Cast Iron

130

Rhischenko, M. V., V. M. Prikhod'ko, and V. P. Gorak [Engineer]. Checking the Metal Quality of Large shafts under factory conditions

137

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

18.8300

33171  
S/148/61/000/011/017/018  
EO21/E435

AUTHORS: Prikhod'ko, V.N., Savitskaya, A.N.  
TITLE: Determination of the tendency of the 18-8 type steels  
to intercrystalline corrosion by the internal friction  
method

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya  
metallurgiya, no.11, 1961, 185-192

TEXT: Earlier investigations by various authors showed that  
internal friction measurements enabled the kinetics of inter-  
crystalline corrosion of 18-8 stainless steels to be determined.  
The present work was designed to see if internal friction  
measurements would show the tendency of 18-8 steels to inter-  
crystalline corrosion. Internal friction was measured by the  
method of free torsional vibrations in the range 20 to 800°C with  
frequencies of the order of 0.6 cps. Specimens with 0.7 mm  
diameter and 300 mm length were used. Two steels were used:  
0818H9 (OKh18N9) - 0.07% C, 0.22% Si, 1.84% Mn, 0.055% P,  
19.30% Cr, 8.53% Ni; and 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) - 0.08% C, 0.69% Si,  
0.47% Mn, 0.011% S, 0.029% P, 21.34% Cr, 9.42% Ni and 0.34% Ti.  
Internal friction - temperature curves showed that for both steels  
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33171

S/148/61/000/011/017/018

E021/E435

Determination of the tendency ...

there was a small peak in the region 380 to 440°C although otherwise the increase was only slight up to 450°C; at temperatures above 450°C there was a considerable increase in internal friction. Tempering at 650°C (which results in precipitation of carbides in the grain boundaries) causes the marked increase in internal friction to begin at a lower temperature and gives a greater increase in internal friction with increase in temperature. The tempering treatment also increases the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion. A coarser grain size causes the increase to begin at a higher temperature. Internal friction - time curves at constant temperature were also drawn. If samples quenched from 1050°C were held at 650°C, there was an increase in internal friction with time. If the sample was first subjected to a stabilizing treatment at 870°C, there was no increase with time held at 650°C but the level of internal friction was much higher. Thus, it is proposed that the reason for the appearance of the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion of 18-8 steels is the formation of stresses during the precipitation of carbide phase at the grain boundaries. Tests were carried out in boiling standard sulphuric acid solution.

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33171

Determination of the tendency ...

S/148/61/000/011/017/018  
E021/E435

Metallographic examination showed that the depth of intergranular corrosion was higher in the samples which showed the greatest increase in the internal friction - temperature curve. Thus, the method of internal friction can be effectively used in the study of structural changes in chrome-nickel steels which bring about a tendency to intercrystalline corrosion of the steels. There are 6 figures and 10 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machinery)

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1960

X

Card 3/3

Measuring intercrystalline ...

S/184/62/000/003/C03/004  
D040/D113

resonance and reduces the current in the pickup circuit. The current drop is measured by the tube voltmeter with a microammeter for dial indicator. The TM-57 has been tested on 1X18M9T (1Kh18N9T) steel specimens. Grain size,  $\alpha$ -phase content, surface finish and other factors affected the readings. Grain size variations within 50  $\mu$  did not cause any great errors in corrosion depth determination; at less than 0.4%  $\alpha$ -phase content, the maximum error was 2.6%, after polishing and grinding it was about 2%, and in a rolled metal surface it reached 24.8%. The relative error depends on the upper limit of the set measurement range, and a calibrated curve with an upper limit of 40-50  $\mu$  is recommended for measuring initial corrosion depth (20-30  $\mu$ ). The maximum relative error will then be 4-5%, which suffices for industrial measurements. There are 4 figures.

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31850  
S/032/62/028/001/008/017  
B108/B138

AUTHORS: Khimchenko, N. V., and Prikhod'ko, V. N.  
TITLE: Ultrasonic detection of intercrystalline corrosion  
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 1, 1962, 68-70

TEXT: The authors propose a method of estimating the extent of intercrystalline corrosion by an ultrasonic analyzer designed at the NIIKhIMMASH (N. V. Khimchenko and V. N. Prikhod'ko. Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 25, no. 7, 836 (1959)). This device supplies longitudinal, transverse, and surface ultrasonic waves of 0.7-11.2 Mc/sec. The method is based on determination of the intercrystalline corrosion coefficients  $k_1 = A_{h_n}/A_0$ .  $A_{h_n}$  is the amplitude of the ultrasonic signal received from a sample, the subscript denoting depth of corrosion. Thus  $A_0$  is the signal amplitude from an uncorroded specimen. These coefficients have to be determined for standard specimens with known depth of corrosion. The initial state of corrosion ( $> 30 \mu$ ) can be detected by means of transverse and the depth of corrosion by surface waves. Accuracy is sufficient for

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Ultrasonic detection of ...

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S/032/62/028/001/008/017  
B108/B138

laboratory requirements. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy  
institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union  
Scientific Research and Design Institute of Chemical Machine  
Building)

X

Card 2/2



L 29898-66 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)  
 ACC NR: AR6009326 JD/WB/BC SOURCE CODE: UR/0282/65/000/010/0002/0002

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, V. N.

TITLE: Ultrasound control of intercrystalline corrosion of machinery in operation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye, Abs., 10.47.10

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., vyp. 47, 1964, 91-100

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, ultrasonic flaw detector, ultrasonic inspection, metal

ABSTRACT: A new ultrasound method for controlling the intercrystalline corrosion of the basic metal and welds in operating machinery without work interruption, stopping, and dismantling is described. The sensitivity of the method is determined, and the effect of various factors on the result of the control are determined. 5 figures

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

L 63448-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWP(h)/ETC(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(1)/  
T/EWP(v)/EWP(t) VM/HM/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5015100

UR/0381/65/000/002/0047/0055

AUTHOR: Khimchenko, N. V.; Prikhod'ko, V. N.

TITLE: Equipment for ultrasonic structural analysis of metals and welded joints

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 2, 1965, 47-55

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic equipment, structural analysis

ABSTRACT: This article describes ultrasonic apparatus designed for structural analysis of metals developed both in the SSSR and abroad. An attenuation meter made by the Austrian firm of Paul Kretz is used to evaluate ultrasonic vibrations in the 8-55 megacycle range. Hans Ulrich Richter has patented an ultrasonic method and apparatus for measuring grain size. The Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute has developed a flaw detector (UZDS-18) used to obtain absolute measurements of ultrasonic damping by an attenuator and the linear amplitude characteristics of the amplifier channel. A method for measuring the damping factor of ultrasonic oscillations in brass at frequencies of 1.0, 2.25, 5.0, 7.9 and 10.1 mc is described. Work has been done at the All-Union Institute of railroad transportation on the development of ultrasonic equipment and methods for measuring the depth of hardening and the ori-

Card 1/2

L 63448-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015100

ented structure of hardened metal. New comparative methods of ultrasonic structural analysis of metals and experimental samples of devices with wide bands are described as well as industrial models of an ultrasonic wide range device (USAD-61) for use in quality control of welded compounds. Possible applications of these devices are discussed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Design Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machinery)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

S/887/61/000/000/065/069  
E202/E155

AUTHORS: Khimchenko N.V., and Prikhod'ko V.N.

TITLE: Method of determining the depth of intercrystallite corrosion.  
A.c. no.117892, cl.42, 46<sub>06</sub> (z. no.602602 of June 24,1958).

SOURCE: Sbornik izobreteniy; ul'trazvuk i yego primeneniye.  
Kom. po delam izobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, Tsentr. byuro tekhn. inform., 1961, 94.

TEXT: The method is used in corrosion tests, and its main feature consists in determining the depth of metal corrosion according to the degree of scattering of the ultrasonic oscillations which in turn is calculated from the ratio of the amplitudes of the echo signals before and after corrosion tests. This ratio and the depth of the inter-crystallite corrosion are connected by a unique relation which is determined by a metallographic method. The tests are carried out on standard metal samples which during the corrosion tests are subjected to boiling in a standard solution. Using the relation between the depth of corrosion and the echo signals, it

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Method of determining the depth...

S/887/61/000/000/065/069  
E202/E155

is possible to determine comparatively quickly the tendency of the metals under test toward inter-crystallite corrosion. The experiments have established, for instance, that in stainless steel an ultrasonic frequency of 10 Mc/s serves to determine the extent of penetration of the inter-crystallite corrosion to a depth of 30 - 40  $\mu$ .

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

USSR / Optics

*Prikhok'ko, V.P.*

K

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Fizika, 1957, No 4, 10347

Author : Baranskiy, K.N., Gribov, L.A., Prikhok'ko, V.P.

Inst : Moscow State University USSR.

Title : Indices of Refraction of Rochelle Salt Near the Point of Phase Transition.

Orig Pub: Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 3, 368-369

Abstract: The indices of refraction of Rochelle salt were measured as functions of the temperature in the range from 18 to 35° near the upper Curie point. The measurements were carried out by the angle of least deflection method (prism of Rochelle salt) with the aid of a mercury spectrum, which was photographed at various temperatures, and the position of the lines was compared. The Rochelle salt crystal temperature was measured with the aid of a copper-constantan thermocouple with an accuracy  $\pm 0.01^\circ$ . The measurement accuracy of the index of refraction was  $\pm 10^{-5}$ . Measurements were carried at two prisms

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USSR / Optics

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Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Fizika, 1957, No 4, 10347

of different orientations. For each of the two directions, the change in the index of refraction was measured as the function of the temperature for the line  $\lambda = 5460$  A. To fix the temperature of the phase transition, simultaneous measurement was made of a change in the capacity of a capacitor (with a Rochelle-salt dielectric) as a function of the temperature.

Within the temperature-measurement accuracy, the temperature dependence of the index of refraction at the point of the phase transition does not deviate from linearity.

Card : 2/2

PRIKHOD'KO, V.P.

AID Nr. 990-5 14 June

SINGLE PULSE HIGH-VOLTAGE NANOSECOND GENERATOR (USSR)

Yerzolimskiy, B. G., L. N. Bondarenko, V. P. Prikhod'ko, Yu. A. Mostovoy, A. K. Shévchanko, and Yu. G. Matveyev. Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, Mar-Apr 1963, 93-97. S/120/63/000/002/022/041

A generator has been developed by the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Novosibirsk for the control of a 100 Mev electron beam in a synchrotron with a diameter of 1 mm.

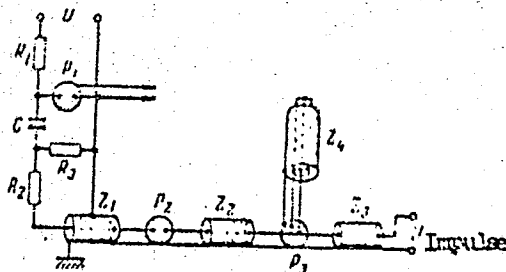
Card 1/1



AID Nr. 990-5 14 June

SINGLE PULSE HIGH-VOLTAGE [Cont'd]

S/120/63/000/002/022/041



The generator drives a load of not less than 13 ohm and produces single pulses with an amplitude of 100 kv, a rise time of 1 nanosec, and a duration of 10 to 12 nanosec. The basic advantages of the generator are high speed and overvoltage discharging, with the aid of which the leading edge and the duration of the high-voltage pulse is formed.

The operation of the generator is as follows [see illustration]. Capacitor C is charged through resistor R up to a voltage  $V_0$  from a rectifier. At a given moment of time a 6 to 8-kv triggering pulse with a rise time of 0.1  $\mu$ sec is applied to a gap between the grounded electrode of discharger  $P_1$  and its auxiliary electrode. The main gap of the discharger (filled with nitrogen at a pressure up to 20 atm-gauge) breaks through in 0.1  $\mu$ sec following the breakthrough of the triggering gap. Capacitor C charges

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AID Nr. 990-5 14 June

SINGLE PULSE HIGH-VOLTAGE [Cont'd]

8/120/63/000/002/022/041

the storage line with wave impedance  $Z_1$  up to voltage  $V_1 = V_0 C / (C + C_1)$ , where  $C_1$  is the capacitance of  $Z_1$ . Therefore, the voltage of discharger  $P_2$  rises to  $V_1$  during a period of 0.1 to 0.2  $\mu\text{sec}$ , creating the necessary over-voltage. After the breakdown of discharger  $P_2$  along line  $Z_2$  a voltage wave with a rise time of 1 nanosec is propagated. At discharger  $P_3$  the wave is divided and applied to the load through line  $Z_3$ . At the same time, it is fed to discharger  $P_3$  through line  $Z_4$ , which short-circuits line  $Z_2$  and causes voltage  $V_2$  to drop to zero. [GS]

Card 3/4

AID Nr. 995-19 21 June

8/120/63/000/002/022/041

ERRATUM. On page 3 of issue 990 the sentence beginning on line 10 should read as follows: "The basic advantages of the generator are high speed and the use of overvoltage dischargers, by which the leading edge and the duration of high-voltage pulses are formed."

Card 1/1

PHILIPKO, V. S.: "The functional state of the higher portions of the brain in healthy children and those afflicted with rheumatism." Khar'kov State medical Inst. Khar'kov, 1966.  
(Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Medical Science).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1966

PRIKHOD'KO, V.V., gornyy inzh.; YERMILOV, A.V., gornyy inzh.

Drainage of the Lake Chernoye deposit with water level  
reduction wells. Gor. zhur. no.7:23-24 JI '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Ufaleyskiy nikel'nyy zavod.  
(Chernoye Lake region—Mine drainage)

GORKUNOV, V.I., inzh.; OGAY, V.A., inzh.; PRIKHOD'KO, V.Ye., inzh.

Determining the minimum length of an excavation block in building  
stone quarries. Shakht.stroi. 8 no.11:13-15 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy proyektnyy institut stroitel'nykh  
materialov, Alma-Ata.

PRIKHOD'KO, V.Ye., gornyy inzh.; P'YANKOV, V.A., inzh.

K-31 filling machinery unit for wide work entry drifting with a  
high waste floor. Ugol' 36 no.9:19-20 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut Permgiprogormash.  
(Kizel Basin--Coal mines and mining)

LIPKIN, Z.G., gornyy inzh.; P'YANKOV, V.A., inzh.; LIPKIN, Z.G., gornyy inzh.; GOL'TSMAN, A.I., gornyy inzh.; PRIKHOD'KO, V.Ye., gornyy inzh.

New machinery developed by the Perm State Institute for the  
Design and Construction of Mining Machinery. Ugol' 36 no.7:  
56-57 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Perm--Coal mining machinery--Design and construction)



PRIKHOD'KO, Ye. I.

Treatment of rheumatism in children with interrupted sleep. Vopr. pediat.,  
20 no.1:3-8 Jan-Feb 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Assistant. 2. Of the Department of Children's Diseases of the Therapeutic Faculty (Head of Clinic -- Prof. G. I. Tets), Khar'kov Medical Institute (Director -- Docent. I. F. Kononenko).

BELOUSOVA, Ye.V. [deceased]; PRIKHOD'KO, Ye.I.

On the history of teaching pediatrics at Kharkov University.  
Pediatriia 35 no.12:67-72 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetsko-gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof.  
V.A.Belousov) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(KHARKOV--PEDIATRICS--STUDY AND TEACHING)

PRILNOD'KO, Ye.I., Cand Med Sci--(disc) <sup>"Kidney</sup> / "Changes in quantity ~~in~~ children." <sup>1958</sup>  
Khar'kov, 1958. 12 pp (Khar'kov Med Inst), 200 copies (Bl, 47-58, 135)

-75-

*PRIKHODKO Ye.I.*

UMANSKIY, Ye.P.; PRIKHODKO, Ye.I.

Inhalation of penicillin aerosols as a method for preventing otitis in scarlet fever; abstract. *Pediatrics* 40 no.1:35-36 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bolezney ucha, gorla i nosa (dir. - dotsent A.P.Kolihaba) i kafedry datski.. infektsiy Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent I... Kononenko)

(SCARLET FEVER) (EAR--DISEASES) (PENICILLIN)

PIKHOV, Ye.M. [Pykhol'ko, Ye.M.]

Use of the method of summary representations in the numerical  
solution of biharmonic problems. Zap. AN Ukr. SSR, 1975, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-4.  
KIRA 17:03

1. Kievskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Preprinty  
akademika AN Ukr. SSR G.M. Savitsky (Savin, H.M.).

RYBALKO, S.I.; PETROVA, Ye.F.; PRIKHOD'KO, Ye.T.

Effect of DDT dust and dimethylphthalate in controlling ixodid ticks  
in a focal area of tick-borne encephalitis. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.  
27 no.6:733 M-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Mini-  
sterstva zdoravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR.  
(DDT) (PHTHALIC ACID) (TICKS)

RYBALKO, S.I.; PETROVA, Ye.F.; PRIKHOD'KO, Ye.T.

Epidemiology of tick-borne encephalitis in East Kazakhstan  
Province. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh.SSR 12:43-53 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(East Kazakhstan Province—Encephalitis)  
(Ticks as carriers of disease)

PRIKHOD'KO, Z. N.

Name: PRIKHOD'KO, Z. N.

Dissertation: Experimental study on the role of the nervous system in immunogenesis in leptospirosis

Degree: Cand Biol Sci

*Defended at:*

Affiliation: Min Higher Education USSR, Voronezh State U

*Publication*

~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Voronezh

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 2, 1957



SVOYATITSKAYA, S.T. [Svoiatyts'ka, S.T.]; SERGEYENKOVA, P.M. [Serhiienkova, P.M.]; GALUSHKINA, I.M. [Halushkina, I.M.]; FEDOTOVA, V.O.; NOSOV, M.P.; SUFIK, B.I.; PEREDERIY, A.T.; PRIKHOD'KOV, V.F.,  
otv. za vypusk; DEMERDZHI, D.I., red.; GLUSHKO, G.I. [Hlushko, H.I.],  
tekhn.red.

[Economy of Dnepropetrovsk Province; statistical collection] Narodne hospodarstvo Dnipropetrovs'koï oblasti; statystychnyi zbirnyk. Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1960. 221 p.  
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Dnepropetrovsk (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
  2. Dnepropetrovskoye oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye (for Svoiatitskaya, Sergeyenkova, Galushkina, Fedotova, Nosov, Sufik, Perederiy).
  3. Nachal'nik Dnepropetrovskogo oblastnogo statisticheskogo upravleniya (for Prikhod'ko).
- (Dnepropetrovsk Province--Statistics)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Circulation

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65273

Author : Prikhod'kova A.N.  
Inst : The Institute of Cardiology of the Academy of Sciences of  
the Georgian SSR in Collaboration with the Institute of  
Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.  
Title : Experimental Hypertension and the Activity of the Central  
Nervous System.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Stenogr. otchet nauchn. sessii In-ta kardiol. AN  
GruzSSR s uchastiyem In-ta fiziol. AN USSR. Tbilisi, AN  
GruzSSR, 1956, 103-110

Abstract : Hypertension arises when a piece of gauze is applied to the  
premotor zone of the cerebral cortex of the dog or when the  
establishment of a conditioned feeding response to a pain-  
ful stimulus is accelerated. Hypertension does not develop  
if the reflex is established gradually and the central  
nervous system has time to adapt to the new conditions. Cas-  
tration, thyrotoxicosis and hypervitaminosis D facilitated

Card : 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Circulation

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65273

the establishment of neuroreflex hypertension and distorted the vasomotor response to external stimuli. The pressor response which is ordinarily seen when animals are transfused with serum from hypertensive patients does not appear after they have been previously injected with novocaine or are under urethane anesthesia.--A.V. Dokukin

Card : 2/2

GAYSINSKAYA, M.Yu. [Haisyns'ka, M.IU.]; PRIKHOD'KOVA, L.K. [Prykhod'kova, L.K.];  
SKALOZUB, V.P.

Adrenalin-like substances in the blood and adrenalin stabilization  
by the blood serum in experimental hypertension. Ukr. biokhim. zhur.  
36 no.3:431-439 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedry normal'noy fiziologii i biokhimii Khar'kovskogo meditsin-  
skogo instituta.

PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K.

~~Certain errors in the methods of evaluation of the importance~~  
of the present-day electronic calculating machines. Visnyk AN  
URSR 28 no.10:52-60 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(Electronic calculating machines)

30919. PRIKHODKOVA, Ya. K. and MAKSIMOV, S. V.

Analiz kholinergicheskikh reaktsii zhelez pishchevaritel'nogo trakta v  
svete ucheniya I. P. Pavlova. Vracheb. delo. 1949, No. 10, stb. 907-10.

PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K.; PUTILIN, N.I.

Fol'bort, G.V., scientist of long standing and collaborator  
of I.P.Pavlov; on his 70th birthday, and 45 years of scientific,  
pedagogical and public activities. Zhur.vysssh.nerv.deiat. 5  
no.4:595-600 J1-Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)

(BIOGRAPHIES,

Fol'bort, G.V.)

FOL'BORT, G.V., akademik, otv.red.; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye., akademik, red.;  
 IVANOV, V.N., akademik, red.; PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K., red.;  
 MAKARCHENKO, A.F., red.; PUTILIN, N.I., doktor med.nauk, red.;  
 SKLYAROV, Ya.P., doktor med.nauk, red.; TORSKAYA, I.V., starshiy  
 nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; GRUDZINSKAYA, O.S., red.-izd-va;  
 YURCHISHIN, V.I., tekhn.red..

[Problems in the physiology of the processes of fatigue and  
 restoration] Voprosy fiziologii protsessov utomleniya i vos-  
 stanovleniya. Kiev, 1958. 242 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Kiev. Institut fiziologii.
2. AN Ukrainskoy SSR (for Fol'bort, Kavetskiy, Ivanov). 3. Chlen-  
 korrespondent AN Ukrainskoy SSR (for Prikhod'kova, Makarchenko).
4. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut, Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii  
 (for Putilin). 5. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut, Kafedra  
 normal'noy fiziologii (for Sklyarov).  
 (FATIGUE)



PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K.

Theory of nervism in Academician V.IA.Danilevskii's works on  
endocrinology. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ukr. nauch.-issl. eksper. endok.  
15:19-26 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(DANILEVSKII, VASILII IAKOVLEVICH, 1852-1939)  
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K.; VARTAPETOV, B.A.; KALMYKOVA, K.M.

Variation of the vascular tone in animals with experimental hypertension produced by castration and hyperthyroidization. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 15:210-215 '59.

(MIRA 14:11)

(HYPERTENSION) (HYPERTHYROIDISM) (HORMONES, SEX)

PRYKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K. [Prykhod'kova, IE.K.]

On the 75th birthday of Ukrainian Academician H.V. Fol'bort.  
Fiziol.zhur.[ukr.] 6 no.2:147-152 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(FOL'BORT, HEORHII VOLODYMYROVICH, 1885-)

PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K. [Prykhod'kova, IE.K.]

Ways of further development of the study of higher nervous activity.  
Fiziol.shur. [Ukr.] 10 no.4:431-438 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

L 17704-65 EWT(d) Pg-1 ASD(a)-5/AFWL/AFETR/ESD(dp)/IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042817

S/0021/64/000/007/0856/0860

AUTHOR: Pry\*khod'ko, O. M. ; (Prikhod'ko, Ye. M.) B

TITLE: Application of the method of summary representations to the numerical solution of biharmonic problems

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 7, 1964, 856-860

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, partial differential equation, harmonic function, numerical analysis, approximation, summary representation, biharmonic problem

ABSTRACT: The present paper is concerned with the biharmonic partial differential equation

16  $\Delta_h \Delta_h = f(x, y),$

where

Card 1/2

L 17704-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042817

$$\Delta_A \Delta_A u = \frac{1}{h^4}$$

|   |                    |                               |                    |   |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|
|   |                    | $\alpha^4$                    |                    |   |
|   | $2\alpha^2$        | $-4(1 + \alpha^2)\alpha^2$    | $2\alpha^2$        |   |
| 1 | $-4(1 + \alpha^2)$ | $6(1 + \alpha^2) + 8\alpha^2$ | $-4(1 + \alpha^2)$ | 1 |
|   | $2\alpha^2$        | $-4(1 + \alpha^2)\alpha^2$    | $2\alpha^2$        |   |
|   |                    | $\alpha^4$                    |                    |   |

$$\alpha = \frac{h}{h_1}$$

The paper presents techniques which permit simplification of the formulas yielded by the summary representation method developed by G. N. Polozhiy (DAN SSSR, 134, 1579 (1960)). The simplifications arise in finding several unknown parameters in the summary representation formula. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ky\*ylvs'ky\*y derzhavny\*y universy\*tet (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug63

NO REF SOV: 002

Card 2/2

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MA

PRIKHOD'KO, Ye.P., dotsent; SEDYAKIN, I.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Finishing lumber surfaces by the contact method. Trudy STI  
34:34-40 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KOMAROVSKIY L.Ye.; PRIKHOD'KO, Yu.N.; SOLDATENKO, V.I.;  
MAZUR, V.V.; VESELOVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[Selecting an optimal grinding set for preparing pulp  
for condenser paper] Vybór optimal'noi razmalyvaiushchei  
garnitury pri podgotovke massy dlia kondensatornoi buma-  
gi. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i  
tekhniko-ekon. issledovanií po lesnoi, tselliulozno-  
bumazhnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesnomu  
khoz., 1964. 15 p.  
(MIRA 17:12)



L 18376-65 EWT(1)/EWA(b)  
 DISPOSITION NR: AP5003102

Pa-4 AMD JK

S/0016/64/000/011/0145/0145

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, Z. N.; Romanov, V. A.

TITLE: Stimulation of typhoid agglutinins by plague vaccine from strain EV

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1964, 145

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, serum, virus disease, bacterial disease

Abstract: One group of rabbits was vaccinated simultaneously with typhoid and plague (strain EV) vaccines three times at 7-day intervals; a second group received first plague vaccine and 7 days later, typhoid vaccine. On the 44th day the rabbits were re-vaccinated subcutaneously with killed typhoid vaccine. The titers of typhoid agglutinins in the blood serum of all animals were determined at various intervals (from the 7th to the 74th day). The experiments showed that immunization of rabbits with typhoid vaccine resulted in a considerable production of agglutinins; the maximum of antibodies was observed on the 14th day. Simultaneous vaccination with typhoid and plague vaccines resulted in stimulated accumulation of typhoid agglutinins, which reached a maximum on the 7th day. Administration of typhoid vaccine subsequent to vaccination with plague vaccine resulted in suppression of anti-

Card 1/2

L 18376-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003102

body formation; antibody accumulation took place slowly and the titer reached its maximum only on the 21st day.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

14(1)

SOV/66-59-2-15/31

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, V., Yelufimov, N., Prikhodovskaya, A., Uzhanskiy, V.  
TITLE: Partial Automation of Dry Ice Plants (Chastichnaya avtomatizatsiya zavodov sukhogo l'da)  
PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 53-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Partial automation has been introduced in 2 dry ice plants in the opytnyy kholodil'nik VNIKhI (Experimental Cold Storage Plant VNIKhI) and the Moskovskiy kholodil'nik Nr 10 (Moscow Cold Storage Plant Nr 10), covering automatic regulation of gas; the system has been worked out by VNIKhI. The installation consists of a regulator of desorption pressure, a regulator of heating steam and a regulator of the level of the secondary condensate in the storage tank. The transducer of the pressure regulator of desorber, ChMP-6, is connected with the refrigerator of gas and transforms the changes in pressure into electric signals which are amplified in the electronic control device ER-III and actuate the servo mechanism PR-1. The pressure regulator has the transducer located on the boiler and the control device on the feed pipe. The level regulator of the secondary condensate operates on a two-positional principle; the floating transducer DU-4 has an induction transformer connected with the relaying

Card 1/2

Partial Automation of Dry Ice Plants

SOV/66-59-2-15/31

control device, which controls the solenoid valve on the line leading to the absorber. The automation of the gas part of the installation facilitates the work of the attendants and improves the control of the technological process.  
There are 1 circuit diagram and 1 photo.

Card 2/2

ONOPRIYENKO, A.G.; PRIKHODSKIY, S.P.

New water drainage system. Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v  
proizv. no.2:5-7 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Trest "Leninruda", rudoupravleniye "Bol'shevik".  
(Mine drainage)

PRIKHODTSEVA, V. P.

USSR/ Nuclear Physics - Cu, Gamma Emission

Jul/Aug 53

"Gamma Emission of  $\text{Cu}^{64}$ , "B. S. Dzhelepoz, N. N. Zhukovskiy, V. P. Prikhodtseva and Yu. V. Kholnov, Radiom Inst, Acad Sci USSR

Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Fiz, Vol 17, No 4, pp 511-517

Studied in the gamma-spectrum of  $\text{Cu}^{64}$  the line  $h = 1.34$  MeV, also observed by F. Kurie and M. Ter-Pogossian (Phys Rev 74,677 (1948) ). Worked with gamma spectrometer, using recoil electrons. Obtained the same results as previously (IAN 86, 497 (1952)). Indebted to A. V. Kudryavtseva, L. N. Zyryanova and V. Chumin. Rec 9 July 53.

272T51

Pri Khodtseva, V. P.

*Phys*

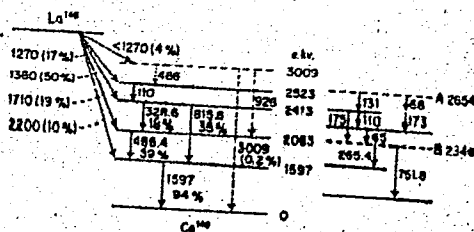
*Amk-1*

Radioactivity and decay scheme of lanthanum-140. L. V.  
Arkhangelskii, B. S. Dzhelelov, N. N. Zhukovskii, V. P.  
Pri Khodtseva, and Yu. V. Khol'nov. Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR  
Phys. Ser. 19, 228-16 (1958) (Engl. translation).  
See C.A. 50, 1480a. B. M. R.

*Amk-1*

R. Khodtseva, V. P.

γ-Radiation and decay scheme of lanthanum-140. I. V. Arkhangelskiy, B. S. Dzhelepov, N. N. Zhukovskiy, V. P. Khodtseva, and V. V. Khol'nov. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz. 19, 251-70 (1955). The γ-ray spectrum of  $\text{La}^{140}$ , irradiated by neutrons was investigated with a silicon γ-spectrometer (cf. C.A. 49, 5143c). The energy and the relative intensities are 335 (0.19), 483 (0.41), 523 (0.37), 918 (0.12), 1597 (1.00), 2535 (0.058), >2700 e.kv. (<0.002). The half-life of decay is 40 hrs. From all data a decay scheme is derived.



The conversion coeffs. and the abs. intensities of γ-transitions are calcd. The properties and the decay of the radioactive isobars  $\text{Xe}^{140}$ ,  $\text{Cs}^{140}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{140}$ ,  $\text{Pr}^{140}$ , and  $\text{Nd}^{140}$  are discussed. A diagram is drawn on a unitary energetic scale of the levels and transitions in these atoms. The particularly dense packing of  $\text{Ce}^{140}$  is attributed to the presence of a completed 82 neutron shell (magic no.). S. Pakawer

Radium Inst. in V. G. Khlopin, AS USSR



NIK HOLTSEVA V.P.

1-16-50

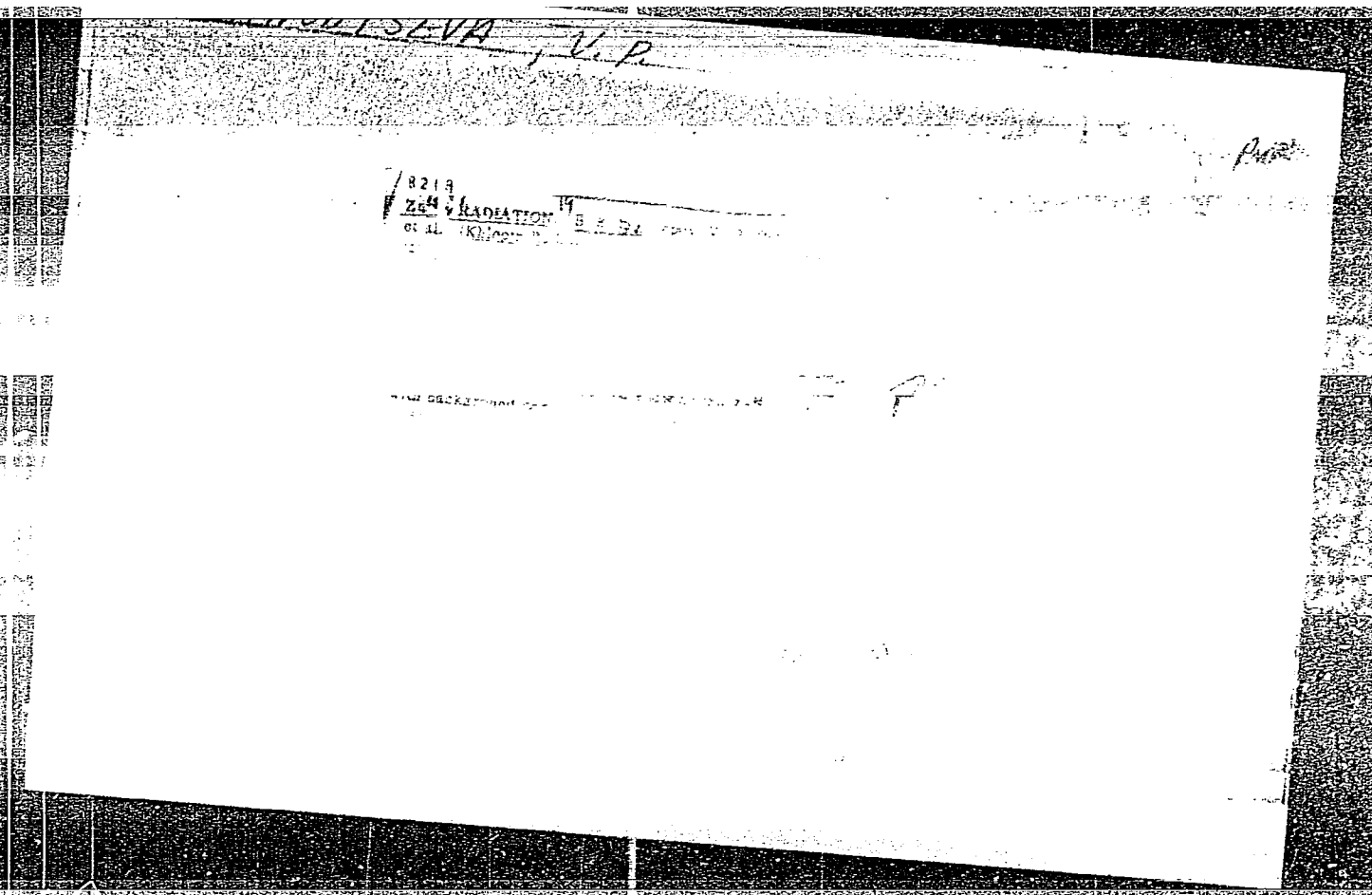
✓ 467

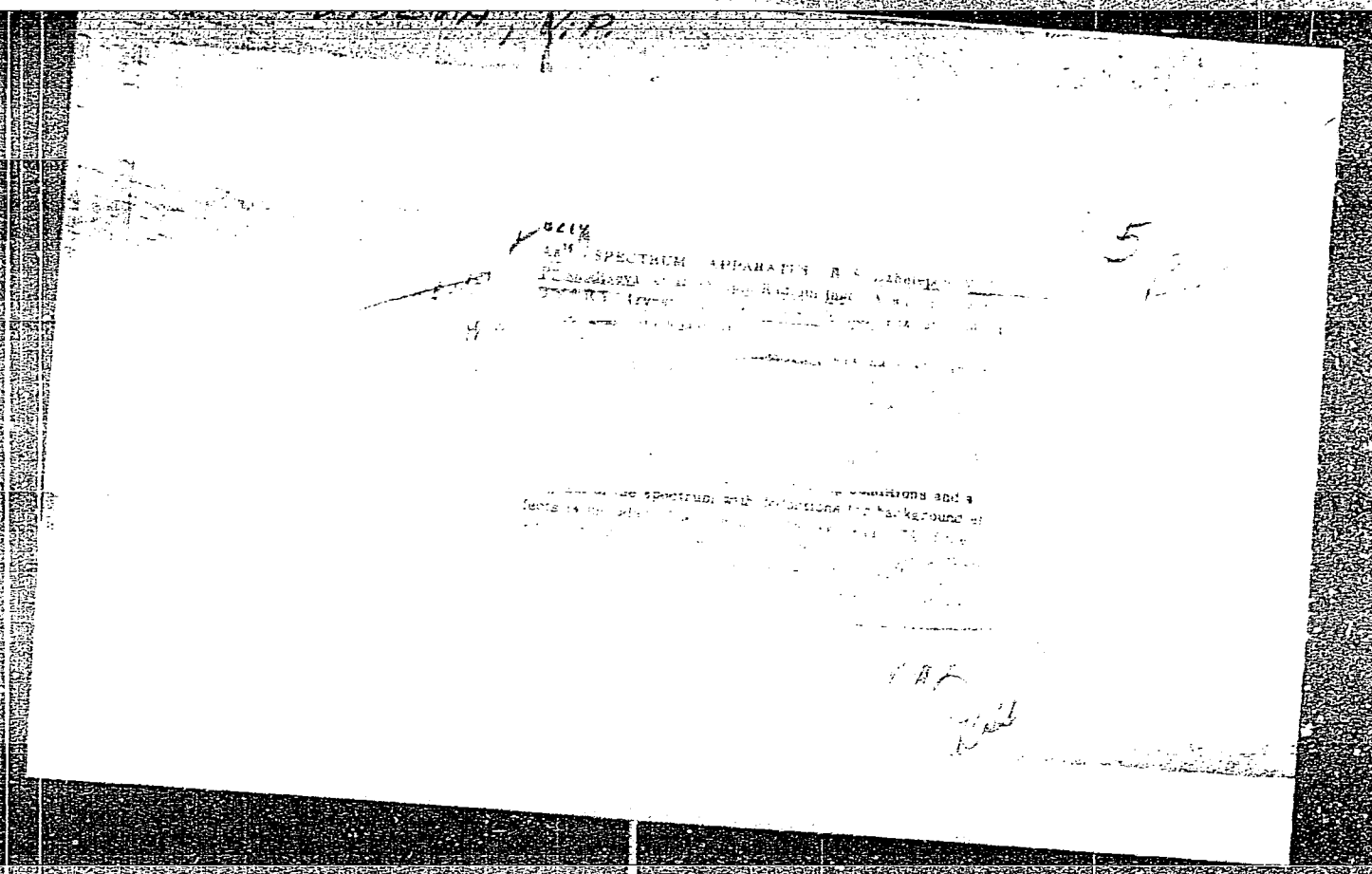
GAMMA RADIATION FROM Au<sup>198</sup>. B. S. Dzhelepyov, N. N. Zhukovskii, V. P. Prikhodiseva and Yu. V. Khol'nov. (Khlopin Radium Inst.). Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Ser. Fiz. 19, 271-6 (1956) May-June. (in Russian)

Investigation concerning  $\gamma$  radiation of Au<sup>198</sup> based on two new  $\gamma$  lines of 676 and 1089 Ke and associated  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidences. Systematic and detailed description of the Au<sup>198</sup> decay scheme is given. 31 references. (R.V.J.)

(3)

BMG  
MET





*Prikhodtseva, L.P.*

AUTHORS:

Golovanov, I.B., Dzhelepov, B.S., Lebedev, L.S., Prikhodtseva, V.P., Khol'nov, Yu.V. 48-7-11/21

TITLE:

The  $\gamma$ -Spectrum of  $\text{In}^{114*}$  ( $\gamma$ -spektr  $\text{In}^{114*}$ )

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 7, pp. 985 - 986 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The relative intensities of the  $\gamma$ -rays of the 49 days  $\text{In}^{114*}$  were determined by means of a "ritron" under new test conditions. The figure shows the distribution of the emission electrons according to  $H\theta$  (after drawing off the background). The peak values corresponding to the 4  $\gamma$ -lines of  $\text{In}^{114*}$  191, 556, 772 and 1300 keV are distinctly to be seen. It has to be noted that in the study of the  $\gamma$ -spectrum of  $\text{In}^{114*}$  for the first time, by means of the "ritron", a  $\gamma$ -line - 191 keV so soft for this apparatus was investigated. In this domain of energy we did not possess any point on the curve of the spectral sensitivity. In order to obtain this point, the authors used the preparation of  $\text{In}^{114*}$ . The course of the investigation is fully described and explained. The separation of the spectrum was carried out by means of the standard individual lines. The re-

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The  $\gamma$ -Spectrum of  $\text{In}^{114}$

48-7-11/21

sult of the analysis is given in the table and the table values are described and explained in detail. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION:

Radium Institute im. V.G. Khlopin, AN USSR  
(Radiyevyy institut imeni V.G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Prikhodtseva, V. P., Khol'nov, Yu. V. 48-22-2-9/17

TITLE:  $\gamma$ -Spectrum of  $\text{La}^{140}$  ( $\gamma$ -Spektr  $\text{La}^{140}$ )

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 2, pp. 176 - 179 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a repetition of the investigation of the complex spectrum of  $\text{La}^{140}$  was performed, using a pitron (Ref 1), which was applied according to new experimental conditions (Ref 2), no gas being contained in the chamber. A table is given, containing the obtained experimental results. The measurements were conducted in two series on two different sources of  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$  with a weight of about 2 g with an initial activity of 1,5 C. In the determination of the relative intensities of the  $\gamma$ -lines the corrections caused by self-absorption at the inlet of the apparatus was taken into consideration, as well as the dependence of the spectral sensitivity of the apparatus on the energy of the  $\gamma$ -rays. The newly obtained results differed from the previous ones (Ref 4) in the following respects: 1) The absence of gas in the apparatus lead to

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$\gamma$ -Spectrum of  $\text{Lu}^{140}$

48-22-2-9/17

a narrowing of the  $\gamma$ -lines (3,3 % instead of 5,5 % at 1 MeV).  
 2) The relative intensities of the  $\gamma$ -lines could be determined more accurately. 3) New  $\gamma$ -lines were determined at 868 and 2343 keV. At the same time an excess of recoil electrons was found corresponding to  $\gamma$ -rays with energies of 400, 643 and 903 keV, which fact, however, is here considered to be not conclusively proved. 4) In the previous paper (Ref 4) the excess of the number of momenta above the phonon background was determined in the range of energies  $> 2700$  keV. This time the upper decay limit of the hard lines was used ( $< 0,002$  quanta/decay process). Although the obtained results were considered to be statistically inaccurate, it was concluded, that another  $\gamma$ -line exists with an energy of approximately 2900 keV, the intensity of which is supposedly around  $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  quanta/decay process. The second series of measurements aimed at a more accurate examination of the first two spectral ranges of soft  $\gamma$ -rays. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina Akademii nauk USSR  
 (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin, AS USSR)  
 Library of Congress

AVAILABLE:  
 Card 2/2

1. Lanthanum-Gamma spectrum

TOVBIN, M.V.; ZABUGA, V.Ya.; PRIKHOE KO, V.P.; TOVBINA, Z.M.

Effect of additions of iron alloys on the activity of the industrial catalyst for ammonia synthesis. Kin. i kat. 5 no.3:555-558 MJ-Je '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.



BALALAYEV, V.A.; DZHELEPOV, B.S.; MEDVEDEV, A.I.; MESHTER, A.;  
PRIKHODTSEVA, V.P.; UCHEVATKIN, I.F.

Recent data on the spectrum of conversion electrons from  $\text{La}^{140}$ .  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.12:2250-2254 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)  
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im.  
D.I. Mendeleyeva i Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR.

BAHELEPOV, B.S.; PELIKRODSEVA, V.F.; TIDUKIN, F.A.; SHISHLOV, I.A.

Double toroidal  $\beta$ -spectrometer for studying  $\alpha\alpha$  and  $\beta\beta$ -coincidences. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.12:2157-2162 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR.

L 31408-66 EWT(m).

ACC NR: AP6022572

AUTHOR: Dzhelepov, B. S.; Zhukovskiy, N. M.; Maloyan, A. G.; Prikhodtseva, V. P. 41

ORG: none

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/003/0403/0406

TITLE: Gamma spectrum of La sup 140 in the energy range of 300 to 1610 kev

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya Fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 3, 1966, 403-406

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectrum, lanthanum, lanthanum oxide, neutron irradiation, thermal neutron, spectral line, radioactive decay, gamma transition

ABSTRACT: New studies were carried out on the gamma spectrum of La<sup>140</sup> with an electron having a resolution of  $\Delta H_p/H_p = 1.2\%$  (at 1 Mev) in the range of 300 to 1610 kev. The gamma ray source was a lanthanum oxide target irradiated with thermal neutrons. Curves plotted of the overall spectrum and of the region of interest are shown. New weak transitions are clearly observed at 434 and 726 kev. The 635 kev line observed by other authors was not seen and is assumed to have an intensity of less than 1.0% per decay. Detailed studies are not made in the range of 970 to 1500 kev, so the new weak transitions previously reported in the literature at 1088, 1120, 1415, and 1680 kev are not confirmed but are assumed to have an intensity of less than 0.3% per decay.

Data obtained for the various transitions are tabulated and compared with the results of other authors. The conversion line at  $1595.5 \pm 1.5$  kev is found to be singlet rather than a doublet as previously supposed. The authors thank E. P. Grigor'yev and M. P. Avotina for allowing them to use the  $\pi\pi^2$  spectrometer, L. N. Moskvina for preparing the sources, and T. I. Sidorova for help in measuring the electron. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. JPRS/

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 CC

0915

0584

L 26658-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP6017115

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/012/2157/2162

AUTHOR: Dzholepov, B. S.; Prikhodtsava, V. P.; Tishkin, P. A.; Shishelov, I. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Leningrad State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta); Radium Institute AN SSSR (Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Duplexed toroidal beta-spectrometer<sup>10</sup> for studying ee- and beta e-coincidences  
This paper was presented at the 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Structure of the Atomic Nucleus, held in Minsk from 25 January to 2 February 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 12, 1965, 2157-2162

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, radioactive decay, vacuum chamber

ABSTRACT: The Leningrad University and the Radium Institute have built duplexed toroidal beta-spectrometers for the purpose of studying the decay schemes of radioactive nuclei by the coincidence technique. The focussing system used is based on the principle developed by Nielsen and Kofoed-Hansen. This design affords several advantages for such studies, and experiments already carried out show that the instrument can be used to study complex decay schemes.

The vacuum chamber ( $2 \times 10^{-4}$  mm Hg) has three brass cylinders. The two outer ones are mounted on cradles that move on rails so that they can be pulled away from the stationary center one. Electromagnets, diaphragms, and holders

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L 26658-66

ACC NR: AP6017115

0

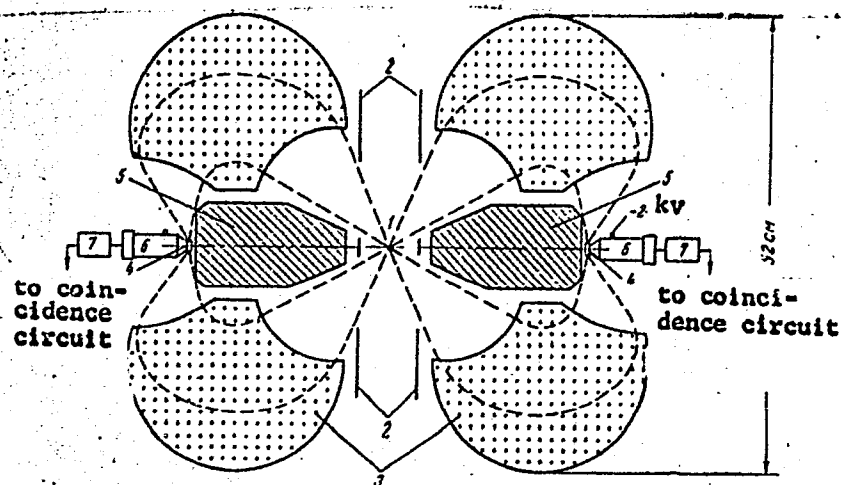


Diagram of the spectrometer in the plane of the pole plates: 1) source, 2) diaphragms, 3) pole plates, 4) receiver slots, 5) lead absorbers, 6) photo-multipliers, 7) pulse amplitude limiters (outputs go to the coincidence circuit).

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L 26658-66

ACC NR: AP6017115

for the detectors are mounted on the central part. Each of the two electro-  
magnets has six sections with identical 20 deg. gaps. Each coil is water-  
cooled, has 900 turns of 1.2-mm dia. copper wire wound on a copper shell, and  
can carry up to 4 amp with negligible heating. Other details of the instru-  
ment, including the source, diaphragms, and detectors, are described. A  
section through the spectrometer in the plane of the pole plates is shown  
(see enclosure), as well as a photograph of the magnet section.

Experiments conducted with the instrument to calibrate it and test its  
capabilities and limitations are discussed extensively. Curves plotted from  
measurements of conversion lines are shown. The authors thank V. I. Leykum and  
G. Ya. Sozinov (Engineers of VNIIM) for building the instrument; V. Mikhaylov and  
V. Golubev (technicians of the "Etalon" Plant) for setting up the instruments; S. V.  
Semenov, A. A. Afonin, V. A. Koshelev and F. I. Chepikov for their help in calibrating  
the spectrometers. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3 BLG

BALALAYEV, V. A.; DZHELEPOV, B. S.; MEDVEDEV, A. I.; MESHEV, A.; PRIKHODTSEVA, V. P.;  
UCHEVATKIN, I. F.

"Concerning the Decay of  $\text{La}^{140}$ ."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22  
Feb 64.

VNIIM, Radiyevyy Inst (All-Union Sci Res Inst of Metrology; Radium Inst)

YEROZOLIMSKIY, B.G.; BONDARENKO, L.N.; PRIKHOD'KO, V.P.; MOSTOWOY, Yu.A.;  
SHEVCHENKO, A.K.; MATVEYEV, Yu.G.

Generator of single nanosecond high-voltage pulses. Prib. i tekhn. eksp.  
8 no.2:93-97 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)



RADCHENKO, G.A.; KOLOMEYTSSEV, Yu.P.; PRIKHOD'KO, V.Ye.

Dust and ventilation regime in the operation of self-propelled  
equipment in pits of the Dzhezkazgan Mine. Trudy Inst. gor.  
dela AN Kazakh. SSSR 10:181-194 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Dzhezkazgan District--Mine ventilation)

PRIKHOD'KO, Ye.M. (Kiyev)

Numerical solution of the fundamental biharmonic problem given  
a large number of network points. Ukr. mat. zhur. 15 no.2:214-  
217 '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

L 18865-63

EWP(r)/EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP3003324

S/0041/63/015/002/0214/0217

AUTHOR: Prikhod'ko, Ye. M. (Kiev)

TITLE: Numerical solution of a basic biharmonic problem with a large nodal grid size

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 2, 1963, 214-217

TOPIC TAGS: difference approximation, biharmonic equation, elasticity

ABSTRACT: The author considers equation

$$\Delta_h \Delta_h u = f(x_i y_k) \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, m-1), \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (1)$$

subject to

$$u|_S = \varphi(s), \quad (2)$$

$$u_k(x_0) - u_k(x_2) = \psi_k(x_1), \quad u_k(x_{m+1}) - u_k(x_{m-1}) = \psi_k(x_m) \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (3)$$

and

$$u_{-1}(x_i) - u_1(x_i) = \psi_0(x_i), \quad u_{n+1}(x_i) - u_n(x_i) = \psi_{n+1}(x_i) \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, m-1), \quad (4)$$

where  $\Delta_h \Delta_h u$  is a finite difference biharmonic operator constructed from thirteen nodes of the grid, the right parts of (3) and (4) are known variables, and  $u_k(x_i) = u(x_i, y_k)$ . Treating, as in the articles by G. N. Polozhiy (Ob odnom

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L 18865-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003324

chislennom metode resheniya krayevy\*kh zadach dlya uravneniy v chastny\*kh proizvodny\*kh, DAN SSSR. tom. 134, No. 1, 1960) and (Chislennoye resheniye dvumerny\*kh i trekhmerny\*kh krayevy\*kh zadach matematicheskoy fiziki i funktsii diskretnogo argumenta, Izd-vo Kievskogo yn-ta, 1962), the equation in partial finite differences (1), he obtains a reduced system of n ordinary difference equations. But in contrast to the work of Polozhiy, the particular solution of each of the equations of this system is subject to not zero initial conditions of a Cauchy problem but zero boundary conditions: on the vertical sides of the rectangle, the values of the function and the differences of their postcontour and precontour values are equal to zero. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Dec62

DATE ACQ: 24Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

RYBALKO, S.I.; PETROVA, Ye.F.; PRIKHOD'KO, Ye.T. .

Tick-borne encephalitis in eastern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. zool.  
AN Kazakh. SSR 19:234-237 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Katon-Karagay District--Encephalitis)  
(Katon-Karagay District--Ticks as carriers of disease)

PRIKHOD'KO, Yu.N.

Observations on the contraction of coals and sandy-argillaceous  
rocks in the Intinskoye coal deposit. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.  
28 no.2:99-105 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Pechora Basin--Coal geology) (Pechora Basin--Clay)

PRIKHOD'KO, Yu.N.

Mode of occurrence of the skin of Lower Permian vertebrates in  
the Inta coal deposit. Izv.Komi fil.Geog.ob-va SSSR no.7:115-  
119 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Inta District--Vertebrates, Fossil)  
(Inta District-+Geology, Stratigraphic)

PRIKHODTSEVA, V.P.

All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy. Atom. energ. 13  
no.1:76-77 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Nuclear research--Congresses)



S/089/62/013/001/011/012  
B102/B104

AUTHOR: Prikhodtseva, V. P.

TITLE: Twelfth All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 1, 1962, 76 - 77

TEXT: The XII Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po yadernoy spektroskopii (XII All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy) was held at the Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University) from January 26, to February 2, 1962. It was attended by more than 400 scientists from 50 countries; 179 papers were read, the most important being as follows: M. G. Meshcheryakov (OIYaI): Nuclear density and charge distribution; V. V. Balashov, V. G. Neudachin, Yu. F. Smirnov, Z. Matkhiz (NIIYaF MGU): Nucleon association in light nuclei; S. S. Vasil'yev, V. V. Komarov, A. N. Popova (NIIYaF MGU):  $\alpha$ -particle associations in  $C^{12}$  and  $O^{16}$ ; B. S. Dzhelepov (RIAN): Experimental data on even-even deformed nuclei; L. K. Peker (LCU): Properties of odd-odd deformed nuclei; V. G. Solov'yev (OIYaI): Superfluidity calculation of

Card 1/2

Twelfth All-Union Conference ...

S/089/62/013/001/011/012  
B102/B104

level spectra of deformed nuclei; V. N. Andreyev (ITEF): Alpha-decay energies and nuclear mass structure V. V. Remyayev, Yu. S. Kordy, A. P. Klyucharev (FTI AN USSR): Isomeric transitions of even-even nuclei; A. K. Val'ter (FTI AN USSR): The levels of  $P^{30}$  and  $K^{41}$  nuclei; L. V. Groshev (IAE): Thermal-neutron induced gamma emission; S. A. Baranov (IAE): Level schemes of  $U^{235}$  and  $Np^{237}$  determined from  $\alpha$ -spectra; I. Kh. Lemberg (Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut - Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute): Coulomb excitation of nuclei by nitrogen ions of more than 30 Mev; V. A. Krutov (LGU): Nuclear deexcitation via compound electronic and nuclear states; O. I. Sumbayev, A. I. Smirnov (LFTI): Reactor spectroscopy; V. A. Sergiyenko, Yu. S. Yegorova (LGU): A double-crystal  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidence spectrometer; Ye. F. Tret'yakov, L. N. Kondrat'yev, G. I. Grishuk, G. I. Novikova, L. L. Gol'din (ITEF): A double iron-free beta-spectrometer with toroidal field; B. S. Dzhelepov: Concluding lecture on nuclear spectroscopy.

Card 2/2

DZHELEPOV, B.S.; PRIKHODTSEVA, V.P.; KHOL'NOV, Yu.V.; BARKOVSKIY, I.V.,  
red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn.red.

[Isobaric nuclei with a mass number of 140] Izobarnye iadra s  
massovym chislom  $A=140$ . Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960.  
97 p. (Svoistva atomnykh iader, no. 5.) (MIRA 14:2)  
(Isobars, Nuclear)

PRIKHODTSEVA, V. P., Cand of Phys-Math Sci (diss) "Investigation of  $\gamma$ -Spectrum  $\text{La}^{140}$ ,  $\text{Br}^{82}$  and  $\text{As}^{76}$  With the Aid of  $\gamma$ -Spectrometer Employing Electronic Rebounds," Leningrad, 1959, 7 pp (Radium Institute im V. G. Khlopin) (KL, 1-60,119)